ISO 14001:2015 UPDATE

Scott Jones
EHS Program Manager

- Welcome From PJR Headquarters:

    PJR

    755 W. Big Beaver Rd, Suite 1340

    Troy, MI 48084

    Phone: 1-800-800-7910

    Email: PJR@PJR.com

- Audience for today's meeting

- Introduction of speaker

Agenda:

- About PJR

- Benefits and Drivers

- Status Update

- Key changes

- Certification Requirements
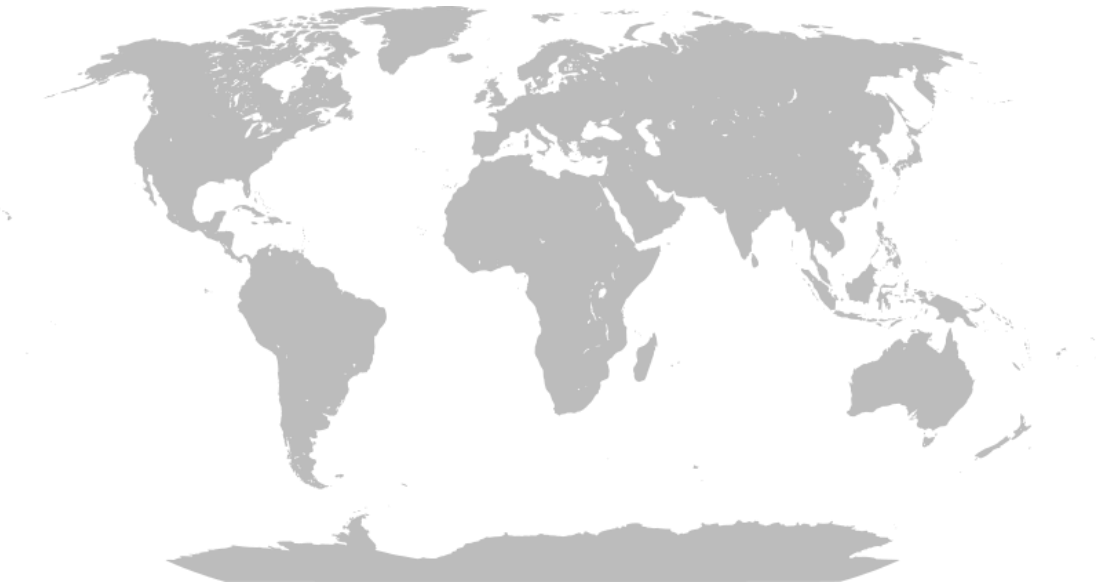
- Transition requirements

- Questions

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PJR is a leading 14001 Registrar

- PJR is one of the leading 14001 registrars in the world

- Countries where PJR has certified companies to 14001:
  - Australia
  - Brazil
  - European Union
  - Japan
  - India
  - Malaysia
  - Mexico
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - United States

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PJR is accredited to grant certification for :

- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
- AS 9100, 9110 & 9120
- ISO/TS 16949
- Responsible Recycling-R2
- RIOS
- ISO 13485
- SQF

- TL 9000
- OHSAS 18001
- ISO 27001
- RCMS® AND RC14001
- ISO 22000
- HAACP Compliance
- FSSC 22000
- e-Stewards

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Benefits of Getting Certified

- Meeting legal requirements and improving the organization's environmental performance.

- Management commitment and employee engagement.

- Business management, notably for meeting stakeholder requirements, improving public image, achieving strategic objectives, and integrating with business management systems.

- Supplier environmental performance.

- Providing a competitive advantage.

- Providing financial benefit.

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ISO 14001 Drivers

- Commitment to environmental protection/conservation.

- Reduction of risk of adverse environmental impact.

- Business management drivers included customer requirements and public image.

ISO 14001:2015 - Status Update

- The experts working on the revision of ISO 14001 completed the final draft of the standard.

- Publication is expected in September/October 2015.

- All the comments made on the Draft International Standard have been resolved and the final version of the standard has been agreed.

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ISO 14001:2015 – Why was the standard revised?

- To ensure that ISO 14001 continues to serve organizations and maintain its relevance in today's marketplace, the standard is being revised. The revision will not only address the change in environmental practices, but also ensure that the management system is future proof.

ISO 14001:2015 – Why was the standard revised?

- *Market relevance* - Any Management System Standard should meet the needs of, and add value for, the primary users and other affected parties.

- *Compatibility* - Compatibility between various Management System Standards and within a Management System family should be maintained.

- *Ease of use* - It should be ensured that the user can easily implement one or more Management System Standards.

- *Topic coverage* - should have sufficient application coverage to eliminate or minimize the need for sector-specific variances.

- *Flexibility* - should be applicable to organizations in all relevant sectors and cultures and organizations of every size.

ISO 14001:2015 – Why was the standard revised?

- *Technically sound basis* - should be based on proven management practices or existing scientifically validated and relevant data.

- *Easily understood* - should be easily understood, unambiguous, free from cultural bias, easily translatable, and applicable to businesses in general.

- *Free trade* - should permit the free trade of goods and services.

- *Applicability of conformity* - The market need for first-, second- or third-party conformity assessment, or any assessment combination thereof, should be assessed.

- *Exclusions* - should not include directly related product (including services) specifications, test methods, performance levels (i.e. setting of limits) or other forms of standardization for products produced by the implementing organization.

Revision – Mandate and Inputs

The ISO 14001 Revision Mandate (dated 2012-01-23) stipulated the following:

- The revision shall be based on the ISO approved requirements and application guidance related to the High Level Structure (HLS) for Management System Standards (MSS) and its identical text, common terms and core definitions.

- The revision shall ensure the maintenance and improvement of the basic principles of ISO 14001: 2004, and also the retention & improvement of its existing requirements

High Level Structure (HLS)

- The High Level Structure (HLS) is a new common framework for ISO management system standards, which incorporate identical core text, and common terms with core definitions.

- It is designed to benefit users implementing multiple ISO management system standards and be applicable to any management system standard.

- This allows compatibility across ISO management system standards while offering subject-specific flexibility.

Annex SL

- Framework for all new and revised ISO Management Systems Standards (MSS).

- Standardized structure format.

- Common text and requirements in many areas.
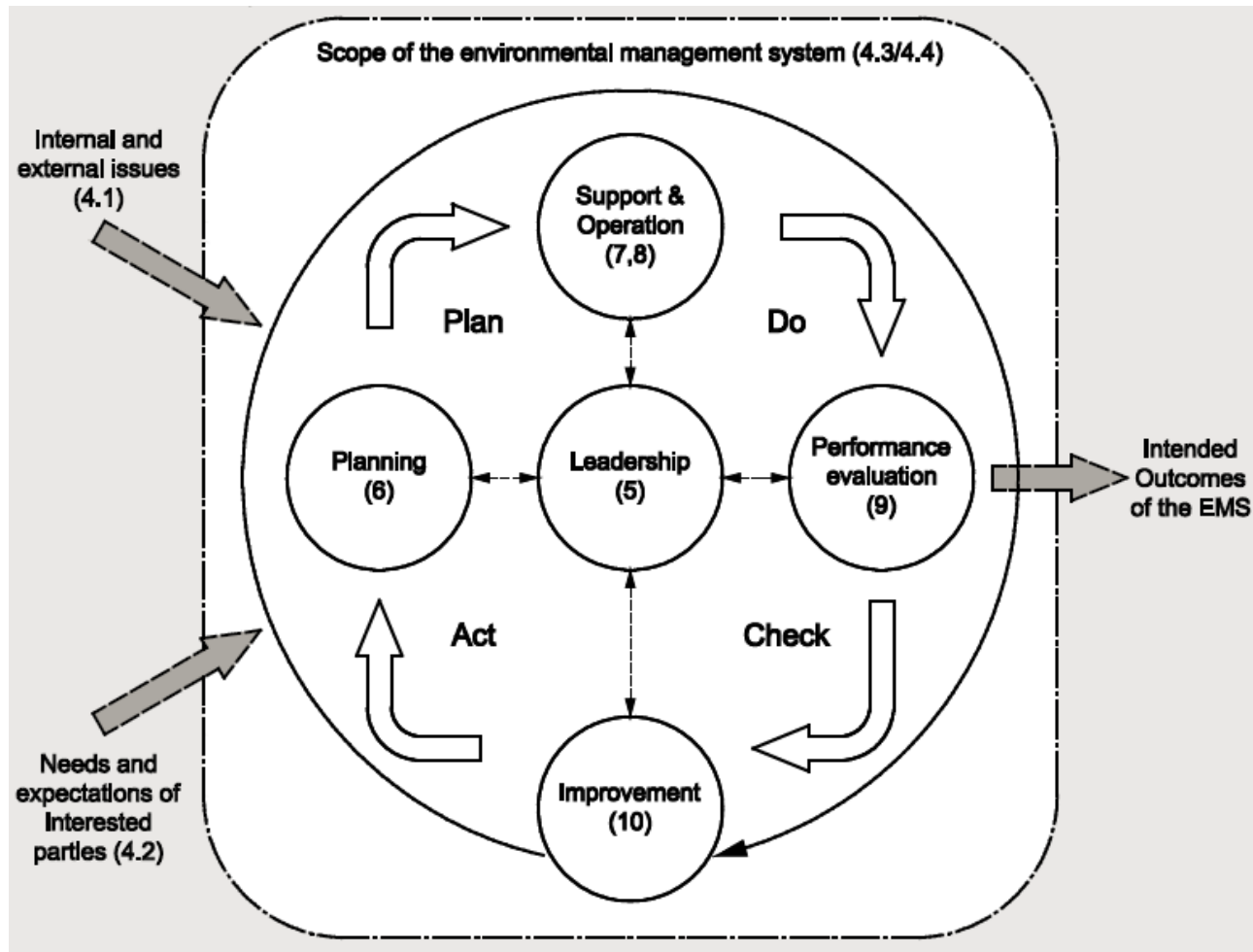
- Use for ISO 9001 revision as well.

Annex SL - Structure

1. Scope
2. Normative References
3. Terms and Definitions
4. Context of the Organization
5. Leadership
6. Planning
7. Support
8. Operation
9. Performance Evaluation
10. Improvement

DIS ISO 14001 PDCA model

Scope of the environmental management system (4.3/4.4)

Internal and external issues (4.1)

Needs and expectations of Interested parties (4.2)

Intended Outcomes of the EMS

Plan

Do

Check

Act

Support & Operation (7,8)

Planning (6)

Leadership (5)

Performance evaluation (9)

Improvement (10)

Key Changes in the Proposed Standard

- The emphasis on leadership

- The focus on risk management

- Emphasis on objectives measurement and change

- Communication and awareness

- Fewer prescriptive requirements

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Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- Strategic Environmental Management - There is an increased prominence of environmental management within the organization's strategic planning processes.

- Leadership - To ensure the success of the system, a new clause has been added that assigns specific responsibilities for those in leadership roles to promote environmental management within the organization.

Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- Protecting the environment - The expectation on organizations has been expanded to commit to proactive initiatives to protect the environment from harm and degradation, consistent with the context of the organization. The revised text does not define 'protect the environment' but it notes that it can include:
  - prevention of pollution,
  - sustainable resource use,
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation,
  - protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Changes to ISO 14001:2015

Environmental performance – There is a shift in emphasis with regard to continual improvement, from improving the management system to improving environmental performance.

Lifecycle thinking – In addition to the current requirement to manage environmental aspects associated with procured goods and service, organizations will need to extend its control and influence to the environmental impacts associated with product use and end-of-life treatment or disposal.

Changes to ISO 14001:2015

Communication – The development of a communications strategy with equal emphasis on external and internal communications has been added.

Documentation – Reflecting the evolution of computer and cloud based systems for running management systems, the revision incorporates the term 'documented information', instead of 'documents' and 'records'. To align with ISO 9001, the organization will retain the flexibility to determine when 'procedures' are needed to ensure effective process control.

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Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 4 *"Context of the Organization"*

- The draft standard in this chapter accommodates the objective of companies giving more consideration to external issues and impacts in their environmental management system. The needs and expectations of "interested parties" are to be better understood and evaluated as to whether they give rise to specific requirements.

Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 5 *"Leadership"*

- Top management should, among other things, take on more responsibility for the effectiveness of the management system and the integration of environmental management into business processes. The environmental policy should include a commitment to protect the environment beyond the corporate boundaries.

- A management representative is no longer being explicitly requested, but adequate responsibilities and authorities must be ensured within the organization.

Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 6 *"Planning"*

- The entire planning process in environmental management has been restructured and should take the (positive and negative) environmental impacts of activities, products and services into account more strongly "from a life cycle perspective" in the future. Although the environmental assessment does not need to explicitly include a life cycle assessment of products and processes for example, it should nevertheless examine the significant environmental aspects and all required commitments (legal, customer-specific, etc.), as well as any risks associated with possible hazards and opportunities.

Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 7 *"Support"*

- The commitments to environmental protection are to be given more consideration in terms of communications as well. External representation and reporting must be regulated.

- With respect to documents and records, only the term "documented information" shall be used in the future, thus taking account the use of modern recording media.

Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 8 *"Operation"*

- Operational scheduling and control should pay closer attention to upstream and downstream and, in particular, outsourced processes. This also includes the environmental impacts of products and services right through to the end of their utilization.

Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 9 *"Performance evaluation"*

- Based on the extended environmental assessment, expectations for environmental performance evaluations are now also being raised.

    – Includes performance of environmental objectives.

    – Monitoring and measuring will also include all other corporate commitments and risks in relation to environmental performance.

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Standard changes by chapter

Chapter 10 *"Improvement"*

- The correction of nonconformities as well as the continual improvement process will now be focusing more on the organization's surroundings and the improvement of environmental performance.

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ISO 14001:2015 vs. ISO 14001:2004

The DIS version of ISO 14001		ISO 14001:2004	
Context of the organization (title only)	4		
Understanding the organization and its context	4.1		
Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	4.2		
Determining the scope of the environmental management system	4.3	4.1	General requirements
Environmental management system	4.4	4.1	General requirements
Leadership (title only)	5		
Leadership and commitment	5.1		
Environmental policy	5.2	4.2	Environmental policy
Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities	5.3	4.4.1	Resources, roles, responsibility and authority

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ISO 14001:2015 vs. ISO 14001:2004

Planning (title only)	6	4.3	Planning (title only)
Actions to address risks and opportunities (title only)	6.1		
General	6.1.1		
Significant environmental aspects	6.1.2	4.3.1	Environmental aspects
Compliance obligations	6.1.3	4.3.2	Legal and other requirements
Risks and opportunities	6.1.4		
Planning to take action	6.1.5		
Environmental objectives and planning to achieve them (title only)	6.2	4.3.3	Objectives, targets and programme(s)
Environmental objectives	6.2.1	4.3.3	Objectives, targets and programme(s)
Planning actions to achieve environmental objectives	6.2.2	4.3.3	Objectives, targets and programme(s)

ISO 14001:2015 vs. ISO 14001:2004

Support (title only)	7	4.4	Implementation and operation (title only)
Resources	7.1	4.4.1	Resources, roles, responsibility and authority
Competence	7.2	4.4.2	Competence, training and awareness
Awareness	7.3	4.4.2	Competence, training and awareness
Communication (title only)	7.4	4.4.3	Communication
General	7.4.1	4.4.3	Communication
Internal communication	7.4.2	4.4.3	Communication
External communication	7.4.3	4.4.3	Communication
Documented information (title only)	7.5	4.4.4	Documentation
General	7.5.1	4.4.4	Documentation
Creating and updating	7.5.2	4.4.5	Control of documentation
		4.5.4	Control of records
Control of documented information	7.5.3	4.4.5	Control of documentation
		4.5.4	Control of records

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ISO 14001:2015 vs. ISO 14001:2004

Operation (title only)	8	4.4	Implementation and operation (title only)
Operational planning and control	8.1	4.4.6	Operational control
Emergency preparedness and response	8.2	4.4.7	Emergency preparedness and response
Performance evaluation (title only)	9	4.5	Checking (title only)
Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation (title only)	9.1	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement
General	9.1.1	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement
Evaluation of compliance	9.1.2	4.5.2	Evaluation of compliance
Internal audit	9.2	4.5.5	Internal audit
Management review	9.3	4.6	Management review
Improvement (title only)	10		
Nonconformity and corrective action	10.1	4.5.3	Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action
Continual improvement	10.2		

Certification Steps

- Establish Documentation to meet 14001 requirements
- Training to 14001 requirements
- Implement 14001 requirements
  - Conduct internal audits of system
  - Conduct compliance evaluation
  - Conduct review of system based on input from internal audit
- Contract with a certification body
- Complete S1 and S2 audits
  - Address any nonconformities → ☺ Certification!

Transition Process

- Three years to transition from date of publication.

- Companies can continue to get certified to ISO 14001:2004.

- After 18 months from the publication date, companies can only conduct initial certifications to ISO 14001:2015.

Certification Process

PJR conducts a cursory review of documents in house prior to Stage 1

The registration audit consists of two stages:

- Stage 1:
  - On-site document review of your EMS
  - Evaluates the readiness of your organization to move to stage 2.

- Stage 2:
  - Scheduled 30 to 45 days after the stage 1 audit.
  - On-site audit of your entire EMS.
  - Nonconformities will need to be resolved prior to issuing of the certificate.

Certification Requirements

- Surveillance audits
  - Scheduled at either six or twelve month intervals depending on the contract.
  - Partial system audit.

- Re-certification audit
  - On-site audit conducted prior to the third anniversary of the initial certification
  - Surveillance visits will then continue, as before, on a 3-year cycle.

Please type any questions you may have.

For additional technical information, please contact Scott Jones

Scott Jones

EHS Program Manager

Perry Johnson Registrars, Inc.

Phone: (248) 358-3388

Email: stjones@pjr.com

For a quote, please contact

the sales department at:

1-800-800-7910

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